



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—May 19, 1911.
SENTENCE REVERSED BY U. S. COURT.
GOOD MONDAY.
LABOR IN STATE PRISONS.
UNIONS FOR WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.
KIRBY A MASTER OF VITUPERATION.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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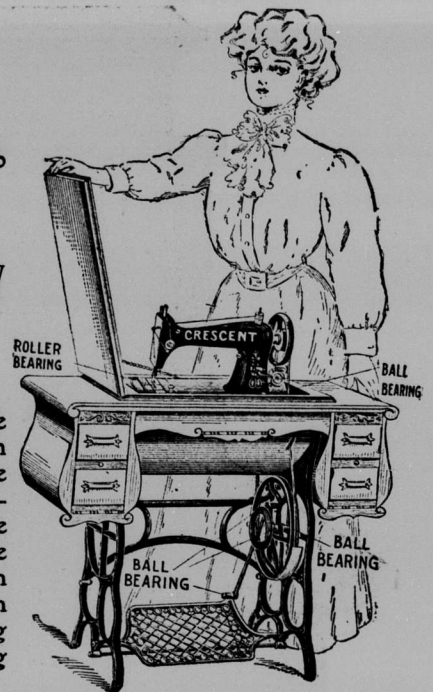
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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. X.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1911.

No. 14

GOOD MONDAY.

Next Monday, May 22d, the women's eight-hour day will be effective, in accord with the measure passed at the last session of the Legislature. Consequently the day may well be termed "Good Monday."

The reports from the southern part of the State indicate that the hotel keepers are going to lead in the fight against the law. It makes no difference to them that women have been obliged to toil laboriously for hours that run into the double figures each day. It also is no matter of regret to these individuals that the want of protection of the working women of the State of California necessitated the action taken.

The supreme thought in the mind of many employers is the dollar. Whatever interferes with the accumulation of wealth must be fought, and it oft-times happens that sufficient money is spent in these contests to more than make up the difference of the changed conditions.

Another thought that presents itself concerning the proprietors of the southern hotels is the well-known fact that usually they pay their women employees starvation wages, and expect them to live by means of the degrading tipping system. Twenty dollars a month would be considered good pay by these employers. The unfortunate public is forced, almost, to make up the difference. Therefore the hotel men are in a better position than most men to introduce the shorter workday.

It is refreshing to note the attitude of many employers in the city of San Francisco. Unless signs fail, they intend to live up to the law faithfully, and some of them installed the eight-hour day before the day set by law.

As we have stated before, there will be efforts made to annoy the public and align the employed women against the law. Wages will be reduced occasionally, and reports spread broadcast of the hardships that result from the inability of women to work as many hours as the employers want them. That friction will come, goes without saying.

Outside of these drawbacks, and the pettiness of human nature, the central thoughts should appeal to every man, woman and child in the State of California—women will not have to labor too hard, they will be protected against the unscrupulous employer, their health will not be endangered by unreasonable conditions, they will receive that leisure to which all human beings are entitled, and in all this let it also be remembered that the children to come will gain a heritage that will be a substantial benefit to civilization.

The office of the Labor Commissioner of this State will do its very best to enforce the new law. Every assistance should be rendered the officials.

The next thing necessary in this humane effort in behalf of the weak is to legislate for at least a living wage, so that employers who reduce salaries in order to "get even" with the eight-hour law will still find an irresistible public sentiment against their avarice.

Charles Franklin, manager of the Philadelphia Branch of the Perkins' Detective Agency, has been arrested and held in \$2500 bail, charged with an attempt to blackmail Charles H. Strong, an Erie (Pa.) millionaire. Detectives and detective agencies are all about on a par.

The "Labor Clarion" represents the trade union in its varied activities, according to the declaration of principles of the American Federation of Labor. Municipal ownership, the initiative, referendum and recall, as well as other progressive movements, are advocated.

Sentence Reversed by U. S. Court

On Monday, May 15th, the United States Supreme Court decided that the jail sentences of Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison should be stricken from the mandate of the lower court. This was good news, indeed, and a rebuke to the narrow-minded jurists who have shown their animus against organized labor so far.

In remanding the case to the jurisdiction of the judge who is prejudiced in the extreme, it is evident that the decision of the highest court in this land is not without its handicaps.

Not content with the spirit of the language that the A. F. of L. officials were right, Justice Daniel T. Wright has appointed a commission to investigate the case and render its report. Instead of selecting men of probity and known to be fair, the reverse was done. One, possibly two, of the three men are walking delegates of the Anti-Boycott Association, and all associated in the proceedings against labor.

Now these gentlemen may find that it is advisable not to proceed further, but it is not expected that they will so report. Their jobs would be in danger, and they are in the business of making money. If it were possible to write an accurate history of the gentry who align themselves with the associations of employers, it would make interesting reading, and place the alleged "walking delegate" in the background.

There is very much to be left to the imagination in the decision handed down. Far better would it be had the court clearly defined the issues involved. While we are naturally pleased that the men who have taken the lead for organized labor have not to serve jail sentences, yet the pleasure would be more pronounced were it possible to have secured a judicial interpretation of what constitutes free speech and free press.

The decision in favor of the trade unionists was based on the contention that the case was a civil one, and that the contempt, if any was shown, was purely civil. In such case, it was declared, jail sentence was entirely unwarranted and if any punishment were inflicted nothing more severe than a fine could be imposed.

The opinion in conclusion reads:

"The judgment of the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia are reversed and the case remanded with direction that the contempt proceedings instituted by the Buck's Stove and Range Company be dismissed, but without prejudice to the power and right of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to punish, with proper proceeding, a contempt, if any, committed against it." Justice Wright will try!

LABOR IN STATE PRISONS.

By Frank Roney.

The Legislature at its last session empowered the warden of San Quentin and the State Board of Prison Directors to resume the manufacture of such articles as may be required by the various counties, at cost, and I believe the Labor Commissioner is instructed by the same Act, or by command of the Governor, to enquire into and report in how far, if at all, said manufactures operate against unconvicted labor and domestic manufacturers.

It will be a difficult matter for those charged with this duty to perform it so satisfactorily as not to invite protests from some industry, however insignificant, either from the people employed in it or the manufacturers or from both.

The employment of prison labor in eastern penal institutions in the manufacture of goods in competition with the same quality of goods manufactured on the outside has, since its beginning, been a cause of bitter contention with all interested in or affected by it.

It is to be expected the same causes will produce like effects in California, however careful the prison management may be in their desire to avoid it.

And yet our penal institutions ought to be, to a considerable extent, self-sustaining. The enormous sums annually needed to conduct these establishments, maintaining discipline, supplying the inmates with food and clothes, and the many other demands on the State treasury are often so appalling as to induce people to believe that waste and extravagance form the chief features of their conduct.

This is not always the case, and it is particularly not so in the management of the State prisons in California.

Thousands of men are confined in our prisons throughout the year, and at least half of them are kept in a chronic state of idleness.

In addition to their confinement, the infliction of the penalty of idleness is the most severe and inhuman. Some there are, of course, who take readily and naturally to idleness, but they are the smallest number of those under constraint, and they are usually of the irreclaimable class. To be engaged in some useful, profitable employment is preferred by the average and most numerous class of convicts. To withdraw their minds as much as possible from the conditions and circumstances leading to their imprisonment by diverting it in newer and better ways, also by the healthful exercise of their muscular nature, renders them more amenable to the influences of reformation which should be the aim of penologists and all those charged with the care of the so-called criminal element.

Mere confinement, with the harsh and brutal treatment of unthinking keepers, has never produced satisfactory results with prisoners, and it never will. Mistaken leniency and that form of treatment known as "molly-coddling" is equally as bad if not a worse method of procedure than harshness in dealing with prisoners.

Work—useful, intelligent, well-directed work—will do more to effect permanent reformation among the prisoners at San Quentin and Folsom than any other single agency that I am aware of at present.

It is alleged that society is largely responsible for the making of criminals, therefore, society

should be held responsible for their maintenance and safe-keeping and, in addition, their labor should at no time or in any manner be ever used to assault society by coming into competition with the work done by free labor, not even to the extent of producing those articles used and consumed in prison.

While society, which is the State, may be in a measure responsible for the production of criminals, there can be no doubt about its responsibility as to their safe-keeping, and, I will add, their reformation. These are responsibilities which cannot be ignored.

If work is the panacea to remove the evils incident to incomplete prison management, it should be resorted to without delay, and I believe the good derived will far outweigh the anticipated injury to free labor.

Manufacturing in State prisons has its limitations as well as its benefits. At no time should it be used to enrich contractors at the expense of free labor and the State. As the State would be required to foot all bills accruing from delinquency in management, it should be entitled to whatever surplus might result from sales effected upon an equitable basis.

Had the foregoing been the method used by the management of the prison at San Quentin thirty years ago, it is possible manufacturing would still have been continued there, and it is doubtful if a jute-bag-making mill would have been established and operated since.

At that time there was in operation in San Quentin a tannery, a boot and shoe factory, a harness-making shop, a furniture factory, a sash, door and blind factory, a foundry, and several less important concerns engaged in the making of goods for sale in competition with free labor products of similar grade and quality. Some of the shops were let to contractors on terms remunerative and satisfactory, while others were conducted by the prison authorities on an equally profitable basis without any ponderous increase to the State's credit side of the account.

At Folsom stone was cut and disposed of at prices which forbade competition by those engaged at similar work at Roslyn and other places.

Protests were made by outside parties representing every occupation operating on similar work within the prison, without avail. No concentrated effort had yet been made to prove that prison labor as then employed was a menace to the employer, and a danger of no mean magnitude to the employee. And so it went on, regardless of protests and heedless of consequences.

Demands were at length made on the Trades Assembly, the central labor body of the period, by the men in the trades immediately affected requiring an investigation, and some plan of action by which competitive prison labor might be limited or suppressed.

As there was a foundry in full blast at the prison, the Iron Molders' Union, as was usual with that body on all occasions where the rights of the worker were infringed upon and needed vindication, took a hand in the proposed inquiry.

Your correspondent, with two others, one from the Molders, James Hayes, and the other from the Assembly, A. J. Lyons, were appointed a committee to visit the prison and find out what they could regarding the methods pursued there in manufacturing.

The committee were courteously entertained and an escort given them to show them through the workshops, but except in a very cursory way nothing was discovered of value to the inquiry. The visit was almost a dead failure.

Your correspondent, in as pleasant a manner as possible, made Mr. Edgar, then deputy warden, subsequently warden of the prison, aware of the object of the visit, and politely requested the privilege of examining the books, which was peremptorily and emphatically refused. To tell

him the books were State records and subject to the inspection of any interested citizen had no weight with the gentleman whatever, and we were obliged to leave with our curiosity ungratified.

A day or two afterwards a "personal" addressed to me appeared in one of the morning papers appointing a time and place to meet the advertiser on a matter of importance. I responded, and immediately recognized the advertiser as the assistant bookkeeper of the prison, who had been liberated the day previous. This man had been copying the business transactions from the books some time before the committee's visit. He hardly knew why he did so, nor did he know while he was doing so what uses he could put his labor to. He only realized they were of immense importance when he heard Mr. Edgar decline to permit the examination of the books. Then he resolved to give them to me.

These statements showed the cost of the raw material, the time spent in manufacturing and its cost, and the prices paid for the articles when sold and to whom sold. The profits derived made plain the fact that large sums were annually realized from the transactions, but it failed to show that anything like a fair proportion of the profits found its way to the credit of the prison.

A public meeting was held, and a full statement made as to how prison labor was utilized at San Quentin. Mr. Loring Pickering, owner of the "Call," was the only newspaperman who printed a report of the meeting. He also wrote several editorials on the subject, in each of which he excoriated the prison management. Nothing of a practical character followed this expose. A desultory agitation on the subject was maintained during the intervening period, when the Federated Trades Council was organized early in 1886.

Mr. Peter Roberts, a lawyer-plasterer, and Mr. Patrick McGreal, vice-president of the Council, with myself, were selected to push along as vigorously as possible, and, if possible, to a practical conclusion, the agitation against convict labor as then conducted.

A trip to the capitol and a residence there for some time was imperative. The Legislature was in session. I could not spare the time to visit Sacramento, each committeeman being required to defray his own expenses. My associates being untrammelled with family cares, and enthusiasts as well as uncompromisingly honest and able, undertook the task of enlightening the California Legislature upon the evils of prison labor.

Senator Patrick Reddy, whose active sympathies had always been with workingmen, readily and willingly put himself in the front as the champion of this cause.

A Legislative investigation followed, resulting in the abolishment of State-prison factories as competitors with free labor and the establishment of the jute-bag mill.

California was then a great wheat-growing State, and as wheat sacks were costly and difficult to get to meet the needs of the farmers, and as their manufacture was least likely to harm workingmen and their employers, it was deemed best to go into the manufacture of this article as the most satisfactory solution of the difficulty.

I have ever been in favor of employing prison labor in such useful occupations as the making of their own clothes, boots and shoes, furniture and all useful commodities used in State institutions or by the counties, and disposed of at such prices as would show a balance in favor of the prisons and the State. Taxation would by this means be reduced, the prisoners largely and permanently benefit, society satisfied and free labor uninjured.



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The "LABOR CLARION'S" Forum



THE AWFUL COST OF WAR.

By Richard Caverly.

PART V.

David Starr Jordan, president of Stanford University, says we are devoting to war purposes, either directly or indirectly, five thousand millions of dollars a year, while the total cash wealth of those nations is only seven thousand millions a year. Read how he puts it:

"There is an unseen empire—an empire of finance—which stands at the back of every throne in Europe, dictating the policy of the puppets who are called kings. This power is the money power, the great organization of bankers which has loaned money to every king and every civilized country and dictates the policy of nations more positively than if they had the mere temporal outward power invested on kings and parliaments. If you want to own a nation own enough of its bonds to determine what it shall do. This is the system on which the money barons have proceeded until today Europe, heart and soul, is theirs. They stand together and act concertedly from the capitals of Europe. The first rule of the Rothschilds is: 'Do nothing in one country which you would not do in any other country.' That is, act concertedly from the point of view of a strictly international concern."

It is encouraging to reflect that very heavy and very general international investments in national bonds would have at least some tendency to dampen the bond-buying capitalists' enthusiasm for war; because, in some cases, a disastrous war might result in the repudiation of bonds and, in most cases, might easily result in a great temporary reduction of dividends from industrial investments.

Another thing to be noted here is that sometimes the investor in the bonds of an unstable nation about to go to war may regret the threatening war and urge against it, and even buy war bonds before the war is declared, in order to protect their investments already made.

But after the war is commenced these same regretful investors feel almost compelled to purchase the new issue of war bonds in order to make victory more certain for the nation whose bonds they already hold, and thus protect the market value of their original investment.

French investors in Russian bonds to the extent of more than a billion dollars found themselves in this predicament in the case of the recent Russian-Japanese War.

John Ruskin appreciates the capitalists' craftiness and the workingman's buffoonery in "a war for civilization." He wrote as follows: "Capitalists, when they do not know what to do with their money, persuade the peasants that they want guns to shoot each other with. The peasants accordingly borrow guns, out of the manufacture of which the capitalist gets a percentage, and the men of science much amusement and credit. Then the peasants shoot a certain number of each other until they get tired, and burn each other's houses down in various places. They then put the guns back into towns, arsenals, etc., in ornamental patterns, and the victorious party put some ragged flags in churches. And then the capitalists tax both annually ever afterwards, to pay interest on the loan of the guns and powder."

A soldier's meal costs 6 2-3 cents. The pay of the private is 43 1-3 cents a day, about 25 per cent short of the average wage of common labor in the United States. No wonder the ruling class has such contempt for the American "watch dogs" of war.

The following beautiful excerpt from a Decoration Day oration, delivered by Robert Ingersoll

in New York City on May 30, 1888, will always live in memory:

"A vision of the future rises. * * * I see a world where thrones have crumbled and where kings are dust. The aristocracy of idleness has perished from the earth. I see a world without a slave. Man at last is free. Nature's forces have by science been enslaved. Lightning and light, wind and wave, frost and flame, and all the secret subtle powers of the earth and air are tireless toilers for the human race. I see a world at peace, adorned with every form of art, with music's myriad voices thrilled, while lips are rich with words of love and truth; a world in which no exile sighs, no prisoner mourns a world on which the gibbet's shadow does not fall; a world where labor reaps its full reward, where work and worth go hand in hand, where the poor girl, trying to win bread with a needle—the needle that has been called 'the asp for the breast of the poor,' is not driven to the desperate choice of crime or death, of suicide or shame. I see a world without the beggar's outstretched palm, the miser's heartless, stony stare, the piteous wail of want, the livid lips of lies, the cruel eyes of scorn. I see a race without disease of flesh or brain—shapely and fair, married harmony of form and function, and, as I look life lengthens, joy deepens, love canopies the earth,—and over all in the great dome shines the eternal star of human hope."

DESIRED LEGISLATION.

By. A. A. Graham,

In the "Machinists' Monthly Journal."

I propose at this time to suggest a Decalogue of Laws, desirable of enactment generally as a matter of public policy, and particularly for the benefit of the wage earners, those individuals whose brain and brawn are their only asset.

Now that the Legislatures of the various States are in session, the present seems the opportune time to call this to public attention.

1. The national employers' liability act, as far as applicable, should be enacted in every State. Only a few of the States so far have adopted it.

2. An employee's compensation act providing indemnity in extra-hazardous occupations for injuries, irrespective of negligence. Such a law is now in force in twenty-two civilized countries, and in the State of New York as the only one of the United States.

3. A law of procedure making contributory negligence and assumption of risk questions of fact for the jury and never of law for the court. Oklahoma has this in its constitution, and a few of the States have enacted it.

4. The repeal of all statutes limiting the amount of recovery in death cases, leaving the assessment of the amount to the jury under the evidence.

5. The fellow-servant rule, making the employer responsible in all cases and in all occupations for the negligence of a fellow-servant. This rule too frequently now only applies in the hazardous or extra-hazardous occupations.

6. That nine of the twelve jurors may render a verdict. This will be a much-needed safeguard against jury fixing.

7. State laws preventing foreign corporations and non-residents from removing cases to Federal courts. This seems now possible by a provision canceling their right to do business in the State if they remove or attempt to remove their cases to the Federal courts; but, if this should fail, then such corporations cannot complain of too great a burden imposed if compelled to take out charters in the various States and become domesticated.

8. That no appeal be allowed from the judgment of a trial court for technical error, one not affecting the verdict of the jury.

9. Requiring the trial judge, in giving his ruling on demurrers and final orders, to make findings of fact and conclusions of law to be filed as part of the record in the case, and reviewable on appeal. This would have the effect of importing a seemliness, and, if I were not a lawyer, I might say a decency, into the consideration of such matters, now so badly lacking.

10. A law prohibiting the employment within the States of foreign detectives or foreign detective agencies.

Like the Decalogue of old, the necessity for these laws seems quite self-evident, and no argument should be required to enforce them upon the people. The fact, however, is quite otherwise. "Thou shalt not kill" has, as seems, neither been a preventive nor even a deterrent of murder, but is the law only of the remedy. The same, in a very important sense, is the fundamental philosophy of all laws, that they furnish means of redress rather than act as a preventive. The present suggestions are entirely along these lines.

How shall we obtain these laws? you ask: If you wait for a Moses to bring them to you, engraved on tables of stone, you will wait a long while; but something like this would, in fact, have to happen, if the obtaining of them were left to the efforts of most of those who will read this. And yet you complain!

I suggest that, as the Legislatures are now made up, you and each of you write an individual letter to your State Senators and Representatives, asking them to enact these laws where not now in force; that your lodges and brotherhoods memorialize your Legislatures to this effect; and that, because the work will last, when your next legislators are to be selected, see that capable men, men favorable to these laws, are brought forward, and chosen for this most important place, and that, in so doing, you lay aside the rancor of party politics, and act sanely and sensibly just once, in the face of political affiliations.

"Opportunity knocks once; Incompetency knocks all the time."—George Horace Lorimer.

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American Federation of Labor Letter

Lloyd Bill Hearing.

The second session of the committee on Civil Service Reform (House) met and continued its hearings on the Lloyd Bill, which provides specifically that department officials shall have no right to denote, discharge or interfere with employees simply for the reason that they are members of labor organizations.

Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor occupied the entire morning hour in presenting a mass of evidence to show that the railway mail clerks in various parts of the country had been reduced in rank, discharged and otherwise discriminated against. Nearly a full attendance of the committee was present. Second Assistant Postmaster General Stewart was also present, but upon the conclusion of Secretary Morrison's presentation the House was ready to convene, and the committee adjourned to meet later in the week.

Indications point to a thorough investigation into the attitude of the department in reference to the mail clerks.

Physical Deterioration.

When President Gompers appeared before the Committee on Labor (House) in opposition to the establishment of the Taylor System in the Government arsenals, he stated that the introduction of this scheme was without consideration of the well-being of workmen; that no system should be inaugurated that did not have a due regard for the average physical ability. In illustration he made the following statement relative to the physical deterioration of British workmen in many industries, which was discovered by military officials while recruiting for service in the Boer war:

"The results were first demonstrated during the Boer War, that is, it was first demonstrated in that war in recent years, although it had been demonstrated before that time. In that war, when the Britons were appealed to to enlist in the war, the measurements taken by the representatives of the military authorities showed a diminution in the stature of the British workmen in many industries. Their chest measurements, their height and weight were found to be entirely disproportionate, and they had deteriorated."

Bearing Fruit.

Although the efforts of organized labor is deprecated in many quarters, yet it is significant that constant changes are taking place in the industrial world in the direction and in conformity with the views promulgated by organized workmen.

The Steel Trust, the inveterate and persistent enemy of union workmen, is now actively engaged in following out one of the primal principles of union labor that workmen should be permitted to rest one day in seven.

At Sharon, Pa., it is reported that "six days only" for all laboring men is the mandate which was posted in the south works of the Carnegie Steel Company. The blast furnace does not close down on Sunday, and the company will employ extra men, as also will be the case in other departments running continuously. The order further specifies that if "a man is one of those assigned to Sunday work he must lay off some other day of the week."

Federated Railroad Trades.

"Before making this reduction in force, however, we desire to have an expression from our laborers as to whether or not they are members of labor organizations, or whether it is their intention to join one of the labor organizations now being organized in this vicinity. In this reduction of force to live within our allotment it

is our intention to first lay off the men who are members of the organization, or who propose to join the organization. Advise us not later than Monday afternoon the answer of your men to the question, 'Are you a member of a labor organization; if so, of what? Is it your intention to join one of the labor organizations now being organized in this vicinity?' W. T. Hanley."

The above was addressed to all foremen of the Pennsylvania lines in Pennsylvania, and is the fundamental cause for 4000 employees in the shops on the Pittsburgh division leaving their employment. Since the men commenced organizing in February, the company has been picking men off every day, for the sole reason of their membership in labor organizations. Numerous conferences have been held between representatives of the men and the officials of the road, but the railway officials have stubbornly refused to give any consideration whatever to the grievances of their employees. The feeling has been growing in the minds of all the men that this action on the part of the company was arbitrary, and also believing that their turn to be discharged might come at any moment, added another element of restlessness which culminated in a spontaneous decision to cease work.

Button Workers' Strike Settled.

Telegraphic advices to the American Federation of Labor contain the news that the button workers of Muscatine, Iowa, on strike for a number of weeks, have reached an agreement with their employers, and have returned to work. The agreement includes an increase in wages and readjustment of a number of grievances relative to the weighing of the product produced by the workmen and workwomen. Over 1000 were involved in the controversy.

Investigation Desired.

A resolution has been introduced in the House of Representatives and has already reached the calendar, authorizing the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to institute and carry forward an investigation into the conduct and administration of the affairs of the Post Office Department, and of the service under and in connection with the same, in order to ascertain whether abuses exist, either in the department or in the service. According to the resolution, the committee will also be empowered to inquire as to the time devoted by the postmasters of the first and other classes to private enterprises and personal vocations.

Seamen's Bill.

Senator La Follette has introduced a bill to abolish the involuntary servitude imposed upon seamen in the merchant marine of the United States while in foreign ports, and also the involuntary servitude imposed upon seamen of the merchant marine of foreign countries while in the ports of the United States. It contemplates also the prevention of undermining and unskilled manning of American vessels, and to encourage the training of boys in the American merchant marine, and to amend the laws relative to American seamen.

Better Laws Asked.

A delegation representing the Quebec executive of the Trades and Labor Congress waited upon the Prime Minister of that Province recently for the purpose of asking certain amendments to the labor laws. The proposed amendments dealt with workmen's compensation, the price of school books, the improvement of sanitary conditions in factories, Sunday labor, regulation of laundries and tailoring at home. A delegation from the Ontario executive of the congress also waited on the Premier of the Province and suggested raising the age limit for factory children to sixteen years,

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Recalcitrant Unionist.

A British trade-union journal makes timely comment on Osborne, the union member who refused to pay the assessment levied by his union to defray its share toward maintaining members in Parliament, and whom it will be remembered carried the matter to the courts. Osborne's reprehensible act is condemned by the great body of unionists in Great Britain, as it should. The comment follows:

"Our 'friend' and fellow trade unionist, Osborne, is again top dog. His executive council expelled him after offering him and a few more like him the coppers he had paid for labor representation. They also closed the branch of which he was a member. Osborne appealed. The first court said the executive council was quite within its right. The second court has reversed that decision. Now the case goes to 'the lords,' and meantime Osborne gets costs of the two courts below, and again he may put his tongue in his cheek till 'the lords' decide. Osborne will go down to posterity as one who made strenuous efforts to strangle our new hope, the labor party, and he will appear as ridiculous to us in years to come as King Canute waving his sceptre and commanding the rising ocean to go back."

Printers' Fight.

In London, the printing trades are now fighting a winning battle for a shorter workday. A new daily labor paper has been put in the field by the London Society of Compositors. The paper is intended not alone to voice the printing trades' side of the present dispute, but also to voice the wider sentiments of trade unionism generally, and become a general workmen's newspaper. The paper is called the "Daily Herald," and its price half-penny daily.

Contempt of Court.

With the constant and persistent insistence by the American Federation of Labor that the courts are not clothed with the authority of law to fine or imprison men for acts committed against the order of the courts, when those orders are not based upon statutory law, has made itself felt, is evidenced by the fact that six bills have been introduced correcting this evil. All the bills referred to contemplate restricting the courts to punishment for contempt only when the contempt is committed in the actual presence of the court. Other so-called contempts, almost entirely confined to blanket injunctions issued by judges in labor disputes, named indirect contempts, are to guarantee to the accused a jury trial.

Eight-Hour Day.

Three bills have been introduced in Congress since the commencement of the present session, two in the House and one in the Senate. Senator Borah of Idaho is the author of the one in the upper house, and Congressmen Hughes and Buchanan the ones in the lower house. These bills provide, in general terms, that all work performed now by the Government shall be done in the eight-hour day, with the further provision that such work as can be executed by the Government and let by contract to private contractors must also be confined to the eight-hour day in the fulfillment thereof.

Regulate Immigration.

"It is time for the United States to forsake the sentimental notion that this is the 'home of the oppressed' and begin the regulation of its immigration laws with some regard to the usefulness of its immigrants as producers rather than as consumers."

This expression was used by Theodore Marburg

of Baltimore, at a recent meeting of the American Society of International Law. "We owe much to the world, but a great deal to ourselves as well," he said. "We had a political test of our form of government in the Civil War, but the social test is yet to come."

Plea for Morality.

Arguments and efforts made and used by the trade unionists of the country found expression in the addresses made recently before the Child Welfare Congress in Washington. Among those who addressed the congress was Mrs. B. F. Carroll, wife of the Governor of Iowa. The consensus of opinion was that the moral standards of this country were not as high as they should be, and that much could be done to improve them. These discussions rarely fail to bring out the fact that industrial conditions which compel children to find employment at an early age are followed by decreased moral standards and physical deficiency.

The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds has commenced a vigorous investigation in the District of Columbia of the buildings occupied by the various departments of Government. It has been discovered that many of the buildings are in such a state of neglect and so littered with boxes, paper and rubbish in halls and exits that difficulty would be experienced in case of fire of any great number of persons being able to escape.

Another Smash.

At a meeting of the new board of directors of the Associated Press in New York recently, several addresses were delivered, and among them one by Herman Ridder. Mr. Ridder took a vigorous fall out of the manufacturers of paper and the methods employed in its manufacture, and evidently his critical and peevish mood became intensified, for in the conclusion of his speech he delivered a philippic against the trade unions, a fertile field for all captains of industry. In part, he declaimed: "The labor unions destroy incentive for efficient labor. They seem to be arrayed against promotion or the culling out of incompetents from incompetents. They bring every member to a dead level of efficiency. They are against bonuses." And so on ad infinitum. Strange, indeed, that labor unions are so reprehensible and yet weather the storm of so many fierce gales as just set in motion by Mr. Ridder.

"A Call to Duty."

A pamphlet has been issued and distributed in Great Britain explaining the situation in Nova Scotia. The coal miners of that country are urged to remain away from Springhill, N. S. The emigration office states there is no change, and that the strike has been on for over twenty months. The miners are fighting for the recognition of their union, for a wage-scale agreement and for the payment of coal per ton instead of per box, and for a fair docking system.

With the change in political complexion of the House of Representatives there comes a corresponding change in the personnel of the employees acting in various capacities, from committee clerks to janitors. Over 300 of these employees will be replaced during the coming two or three weeks.

British Railway Clerks.

Employees of railways in Great Britain, in clerical departments, are urging an increase in wage and bettered conditions.

In view of the fact that there are 77,000 men employed in railway offices, and also that there are 180,000 railway shareholders, and a large number of the general public interested in railway

matters, the Railway Clerks' Association has issued some interesting facts and figures in a pamphlet, entitled "The Life of the Railway Clerk." It gives a brief description of the main conditions of employment in the offices of British railway companies, and a plea for a higher scale of wages for all grades of railway clerical workers. The salaries paid on some of the principal railways are quoted, and they work out at a very low rate, indeed, ranging from \$5.25 to \$8.90 per week, the average being \$6.70.

The rate of pay of railway clerks, compared with that earned by post office clerks, is much lower, and it is contended that with the higher cost of living the difficulties of a married railway clerk has greatly increased. A. G. Walkden, the general secretary, says his association now contains over 150 branches, and upwards of 12,000 members, and it has been instrumental in obtaining redress in the matter of unpaid Sunday duty from nearly all the principal railway companies. It will be recollected that Mr. Goulding recently introduced a bill into the House of Commons to secure for every clerk (and station master) employed by a railway company Sunday rest or a free and uninterrupted rest day of twenty-four hours in each week.

English Injunctive Process.

News has just been received from across the Atlantic that another injunction against a trade union paying the Parliamentary levy has been enforced during the week. The case was heard at Manchester, and the plaintiff was W. E. Boardman, a foreman bleacher, who, it was stated, had received an indemnity from the Trade Union Defense League. Vice-Chancellor Leigh Clare granted the injunction applied for against the Operative Bleachers, Dyers' and Finishers' Association, restraining them from imposing an annual levy of 6d. per member for Parliamentary and local labor representation, and he expressed the opinion that the indemnity of the plaintiff by the Trade Union Defense League was quite legitimate and legal. There may be an appeal against the inclusion of the local labor representation, as it is contended that this goes beyond the Osborne judgment.

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Telephones: Market 56; Home M 1226.

WILL J. FRENCH.....Editor

Single Subscriptions.....\$1.00 a year
To unions subscribing for their entire membership, 80 cents a year for each subscription.
Single copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address or additions to unions' mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered at postoffice, San Francisco, California, as second-class matter.



FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1911.

"Let your light so shine before men that they see"—not what is going on behind it.—H. B. Sheridan.

Attention is directed to the directory of unions printed on page 15 of the "Labor Clarion." If there are any mistakes in the meeting nights or locations, officers or members are asked to send word to this paper at 316 Fourteenth street. We try to keep the list accurate. It is used by many for sending out literature. Hence the request.

The California Federation of Women's Clubs went on record at Long Beach last Tuesday as indorsing the movement to pay women a living wage. There should be such unanimity on this subject that it will be impossible to defeat the object. Every man and woman should work to the utmost to accomplish the reform. Arguments in its favor are unnecessary.

The union label is growing in favor. The excellent work of the Label Section of the central body is securing results. Many men only vote once or twice a year, sometimes not as often as that. Here is a chance to vote right every day and night in the year, and equal suffrage is granted without the least hesitancy—insist that the label be furnished and do all that is possible to advance the interests of the wage earners, as well as of the community at large.

Federal opposition to Government employees organizing is coming to a head. President Taft has declared himself. Congress is taking a hand in the matter, and that excellent legislator, Senator Robert M. La Follette, is on the firing line for the men and women in the public service. There is sore need for advances in the living conditions of "our" employees. Many of them are poorly paid, some of them have to work too long hours, others are deprived of the right of franchise in Washington, D. C., and there are sundry questions that could well be attended to by the power of organization.

The printed words will be legion on the decision of the United States Supreme Court handed down last Monday dissolving the Standard Oil Company. The word "unreasonable," as applied to trusts, leaves a loophole that is very satisfactory to the gentry who manipulate things. Undoubtedly the Standard Oil will survive the shock of dissolution, if it dissolutes! I. W. Hellman, Jr., as quoted in the San Francisco "Call" of last Wednesday, says: "I think the decision a good one. In my opinion, it will help business." Others have given expression to like views. Evidently they are unafraid. Justice Harlan does well when he draws attention to the invasion of the courts into the legislative field, and his dissenting opinion may be read with a great deal of profit.

UNIONS FOR WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

In the Central Theatre last Tuesday afternoon the Wage Earners' Suffrage League held a meeting to advance the interests of the reform that contemplates giving to women the right of the ballot. There was a good attendance, and the speakers declared emphatically that women should have the franchise as an act of simple justice, and that there was no question of privilege concerned.

Those who spoke were Miss Eliza D. Keith, past grand president N. D. G. W.; John I. Nolan, John A. Kelly, John O. Walsh, P. H. McCarthy and Will J. French. Miss Keith made a very effective speech. Mrs. E. H. O'Donnell acted as chairman and Mrs. Louise La Rue introduced the speakers in a graceful manner.

The talks proved to the satisfaction of those present that women needed the ballot for their protection, that they were intensely interested in the school and other civic questions and that women are the natural house cleaners, and therefore able to do good work when a "clean up" is needed in State or city.

It was shown that women have to pay the penalty for bad laws. Poor sanitation, long hours of labor, inadequate wages, and the other drawbacks that go with our present system of civilization fall heavily on women, who are frequently helpless.

There are so many States and countries that have recognized women as the equal of men when it comes to expressing their preferences, that the question is no longer academic. Charles Edward Russell, who has lately returned from a trip to the Antipodes, states that the women of Australia and New Zealand are alert to their opportunities, and fully able to cope with men in intelligently discussing the problems of the day.

Women are naturally better than men. Some critics of woman's suffrage hold up their hands in horror at the idea of bad women voting. If that is a reasonable objection, then the ballot should be taken from men, because there are more bad men than bad women. There is no escape from the logic of that statement.

An extension of the franchise is desired by most women because they are concerned in all that pertains to the community in which they live. It is true that a small percentage of women will neglect to use their ballots as soon as the suffrage amendment carries, but that is neither here nor there. A percentage of men are bad citizens in this respect, and at no election is a full vote cast, and there have been suggestions made that the time has come to show marked disapproval of the actions of those who fail to exercise what they should consider as a necessary part of their citizenship—the power to vote.

Labor is officially on record in favor of giving votes to women. There are many State Federations of Labor that have so declared themselves, and the following excerpt from the proceedings of the last convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in St. Louis, Mo., November 14-26, 1910, speaks more eloquently than anything else, and is the declaration of the parent body of the trade-union movement of the United States and Canada (note especially the last two lines):

"Secretary Frey, for the committee, reported as follows: Your committee desires to offer the following resolutions from the committee:

"Resolution No. 152—By Committee on Resolutions.

"Whereas, The rapid changes which are taking place in our industries, and the increasing number of women who have entered into competition with men as breadwinners, has made it more essential to their rights that the ballot should be placed in their hands.

"Resolved, That this convention reaffirm the previous actions of conventions of the American

Federation of Labor indorsing the principle of female suffrage.

"The resolution was adopted by unanimous vote of the convention."

It will be impossible to print all the resolutions that have been adopted by the other large labor bodies in this connection. It is fitting, however, to give the result of the deliberations of the California State Federation of Labor at its last convention, held in the city of Los Angeles, October 3-7, 1910:

"Resolution No. 21—Presented by G. S. Brower of Carpenters' Union No. 1640 of San Francisco.

"Whereas, The economic platform of the A. F. of L. affirms year after year its belief in woman suffrage, co-equal with man suffrage; and,

"Whereas, The State Federation of Labor and the State Building Trades Council of California have also indorsed woman suffrage; and,

"Whereas, The political enfranchisement of women is essential to the economic independence of the working class, and has become a world-wide issue of immediate and vital importance to the very existence of democracy; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor at this, its eleventh annual session, does now indorse and reaffirm its intention to secure full political enfranchisement for all women.

"The committee reported favorably upon Resolution No. 21, and on motion the recommendation was concurred in."

KIRBY A MASTER OF VITUPERATION.

If the language quoted in the daily papers as having been used by John Kirby, Jr., president of the National Association of Manufacturers, is correct, then the convention in New York City has for its presiding officer a man who is dangerous to be at large.

Such statements as "The American Federation of Labor is engaged in open warfare on Jesus Christ and his principles," "Its (A. F. of L.) purpose is to draw to a common level all workingmen and women," "I believe every officer of the American Federation of Labor, from the president down, intends the destruction of our system of government," and other remarks of like import, illustrate the type of mind of this demagogue.

Kirby's reference to San Francisco unionists is disgusting and is unfit to print in a paper that circulates among respectable people.

As was to be expected, the movement is blamed for the Los Angeles disaster. Such a thing as a fair trial and justice never enters the head of this "leader" of his kind.

More dangerous to the land in which he lives than any anarchist, John Kirby, Jr., deserves the condemnation of even his own class. He is unreasoning, and vicious in the extreme. The best thing the National Association of Manufacturers can do is to elect a man in the present executive's place.

He who refuses to acknowledge the good that has come out of the trade-union movement shuts his eyes to history. Likewise is the man to be condemned who places millions of men and women on the same level as regards their citizenship and beliefs.

Trade unionists would not be so unkind with those associated with Mr. Kirby. They would not necessarily be classed as like him. It is well known that he is in a section by himself, and it is to be hoped he will stay there.

The man who will blasphemously introduce the name of Jesus Christ into such a diatribe as the one printed in last Monday's papers shows his unfitness to associate with men and women.

John Kirby, Jr., is no credit to the employers. He out-radicals the most radical, and his temperament, manner of speech and public actions brand him as one who has yet to learn the fundamentals of common decency.

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.**Industrial Accidents.**

The ways through which we have fastened responsibility for industrial accidents upon the individual workman, the grotesque abuses of our "fellow servant" and "contributory negligence" clauses in liability acts, are heavy counts against both our intelligence and our sense of fair dealing. The principle that the cost of industrial accidents should be borne by the industry is so far advanced that nothing can now prevent its early acceptance. This socializes responsibility, as our whole industrial life has been socialized.—John Graham Brooks.

* * *

Seeking To Discredit Women's Eight-Hour Bill.

The woolen mills at Oakland have announced a reduction in the wages of women and children employees, on the claim that the eight-hour law cannot be observed and the same compensation given the employees under a nine-hour day.

This probably introduces a method to be generally followed in an effort to discredit the eight-hour law.

It is an unfair and insincere method of attempting to block a reform of industrial conditions as affecting women.

The mills could do one of two things and observe the law without financial loss. They could forego some of the big profits which a tariff-locked market assures to them, or they could arbitrarily advance the price of their products in a market owned by the highly protected woolen manufacturers.

But the mills choose to do neither; for, like most of the textile industries, they demand a patent right to exploit without opposition the home market, and to produce their goods largely by the sweat of women and children—women and children whose workday exceeds that of the brawny labor in the mechanical trades.

Such a system is inviting its own abolition.—"Central California Record," Stockton, California.

* * *

The Trend of Events.

The Rt. Rev. Charles David Williams, Bishop of Michigan, sees the trend of events and is not afraid to condemn the cringing servility of many of our people.

In his sermon recently, he said: "The United States and Russia stand side by side in the black list of nations that have failed to protect the poor and weak with proper legislation. * * * The Government has existed to back up successful men. * * * The nation is being conducted in the interest of the wealthy and successful citizen."

"We have false standards and no national ideal worthy of the name. The financial barons and merchant princes are worshiped with even greater humility than the old feudal lords of other ages. The highest avocation, the greatest achievement is the accumulation of wealth. There is a deplorable lack of taste, all tending to glitter and tinsel."

* * *

New Form of Boycott.

Great Britain is being introduced to a new form of the boycott in the action of the "Imperial Tobacco Company, Limited," under which name the Tobacco Trust operates there. The trust has just issued a fiat prohibiting its customers from selling the company's goods to five persons named as having been guilty of selling below the company's minimum retail prices. "Any customer," so runs the decree, "supplying the company's goods to the persons before named, or any of them, contrary to this warning, will incur the risk of having his own account with the company closed." Commenting on this ukase an English paper remarks, "We hope that some statesman may presently arise and carry through a scheme for putting these trusts to confusion."

Spies in Union Ranks.

The boast is made by eastern "open shop" bosses that there are some 6000 spies in trade unions who are directly in the pay of their auxiliary "detective" agencies. These agencies are now situated in every city of importance in the country.

The arrest of the heads of the notorious Perkins Detective Agency at Pittsburg, with branches in various parts of the country, by United States officials upon charges of using the mails in an attempt to blackmail the Scott estate at Erie, Pa., out of \$50,000, is a typical illustration of the manner in which crime is manufactured by these irresponsible "detectives," who are given police power in nearly all the States, which enables them to cover up their crookedness very handily.

In every great strike, as investigation has proven times without number, these "detectives" are expected to incite trouble in order that the managers of the agencies may supply more strike breakers and guards and reap big rewards.

Therefore, it is not surprising that Farley retired from the "business" a millionaire, and that a number of others of his caliber are known to have accumulated huge fortunes in the past dozen years.

There is no way of abolishing this spying evil except through legislation repealing all laws permitting the farming out of police powers. It is the State's business—not that of irresponsible private agencies—to protect society against criminals of every class, especially those who are given badges and are armed to the teeth to make war upon labor in the interest of soulless corporations.—Peter Power.

* * *

Industrial Peace in Great Britain.

We live, no doubt, in an age of labor unrest, yet there are forces working in the direction of industrial peace. The head of the labor department of the British Board of Trade has issued a report on collective agreements between employers and work people in the United Kingdom. Within this report evidence is to be found of pacific tendencies in all the organized trades of Great Britain. Many of the difficulties of the situation are, no doubt, connected with misunderstandings in working agreements. The instrument may be still imperfect; nevertheless a large part of the industry of Great Britain is now conducted under a system of discussion, concession and agreement, in place of the brutal methods of the strike and lockout. The volume contains particulars of no fewer than 1696 collective agreements directly affecting 2,400,000 work people, but indirectly affecting a great many more. The subjects dealt with treat of piece work and its division among groups, of sliding scales, of the hours of labor and the payment of overtime, of the number of men to be employed, the distribution of the work in slack times, the employment of youthful labor, and of arrangements for the pacific settlement of differences by the establishment of boards of conciliation, etc. The principles on which the agreements are based embody a desire to avoid rapid and violent fluctuations in the rates of pay, to equalize the hours of labor and the distribution of work, to avert the submergence of adult by juvenile labor; to minimize the causes of friction, and when these emerge to facilitate the processes of conciliation and agreement.—Benjamin Taylor in "Engineering Magazine."

* * *

Attend the Free Evening Lectures.

The free evening lectures in the public schools under the auspices of the Board of Education are admirable features of citizen-life. The schedule for May shows a variety of subjects and excellent speakers to present them, and the pictures render the entertainment especially enjoyable. Keep in touch with this work.

A. F. OF L. TELLS OF CONFERENCE.

The entire country has been informed through the press dispatches of the arrest and kidnaping of J. J. McNamara, secretary-treasurer of the iron workers, together with his brother, and their spiriting away by detectives to Los Angeles, without having been given an opportunity to consult counsel, or defend themselves even in the most remote way.

With apparent studied and prearranged methods, the columns of the daily press have been carrying lurid and sensational statements of what is alleged to have occurred, and predicting even worse.

From these incidents, indications are apparent that a conspiracy is attempted with the end in view to destroy the iron workers and cast odium on organized labor in general. The sentiments permeating the news assumes that simply because the men charged are connected with the activities of union labor, they must of necessity be guilty of the crime charged.

With only a few notable exceptions has there been any effort to suggest that it is unjust to prejudge; that the better method to be pursued would be to await until both sides have been heard before public decision is rendered. To build up prejudice and inflame the public mind when heinous crimes have been charged against the accused is not in accord with the spirit of American institutions.

The officials of the American Federation of Labor have always been foremost in inveighing against even the slightest infraction of the law, and the rank and file of its membership are in entire harmony with this procedure.

Times without number have the men of labor, although entirely innocent, been called upon by unfair, unprincipled and illegal combinations of wealth, to defend themselves against the machinations of unscrupulous men. And as often has the bath of fire proved the fallacious and unserviceable texture of the web woven to enmesh them.

Whenever a crime is committed, no matter by whom, whether it be a member of a union or not, after the accused has been tried by a fair and unbiased tribunal, if found guilty, punishment should be inflicted. Organized labor asks no immunities from the law, neither is it entitled to any. Labor does not desire government to assist it in any way, other than that conferred on all citizens, but it does demand that it be permitted, in common with all others, to work out its destiny within the law.

Immediately after the arrest and kidnaping of the accused, President Gompers and Secretary Spencer of the Building Trades Department proceeded to Indianapolis to confer with the officials of the international unions located in that city. After a two days' conference it was advised that the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, to avoid diffusion of effort, take charge of the entire matter of receiving and disbursing funds, together with all other matters in connection with the case, so that ample opportunity for proper defense may be assured.

The men of labor believe that the men accused are innocent and they will use every effort to defend them against what they believe to be an unjust accusation. According to the concept of our institutions, every man charged with crime is assumed to be innocent until he is proven guilty, and, acting upon this assumption, organized labor will raise sufficient funds to hire the ablest counsel that can be secured for the purpose of procuring for the accused a fair and impartial trial.

The workmen of Berlin held seventy-three May day meetings, at which resolutions favoring disarmament in the interest of world peace were adopted. Perfect order was maintained.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held May 12, 1911.

Meeting called to order at 8:20 p. m., President Kelly in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Roll Call—Vice-President B. B. Rosenthal and Secretary Andrew J. Gallagher (excused) absent. Delegate Kloos appointed vice-president pro tem.

Credentials—**Bill Posters**—C. O. Damon, vice W. J. McCaughan. **Chauffeurs**—M. Weingartin, vice K. A. Drager. **Cloak Makers**—L. T. Salinger, vice H. Shwartz.

Communications—Filed—Frank S. Drady's acknowledgment of the Council's resolutions of sympathy on the death of his mother. From American Association for Labor Legislation, thanks for \$5 subscription. From Button Workers' Protective Union of Muscatine, Iowa, stating that the strike was won.

Referred to Executive Committee—Wage scale of Waiters' Union No. 30. From Frank Morrison, secretary of the A. F. of L., to the effect that Electrical Workers' Union No. 6 had not paid any dues to the international since June, 1910, and the international requests that No. 6 be unseated; the A. F. of L. asked that this be done until such time as the local placed itself in good standing (the executive committee was instructed to report back within two weeks).

Referred to Cigar Makers' Union—From Pacific Navigation Company, asking for the names of the principal brands of California-made cigars in order to place them on the company's steamers.

Referred to Secretary—From Samuel Gompers, president A. F. of L., stating that A. W. Sefton, secretary of the Central Labor Council of Oakland had written suggesting the formation of a Switchmen's Union in San Francisco, and that the international would appreciate assistance to that end.

Referred to Labor Day Committee—From Rev. Wm. Nat. Friend, urging that the Hebrew congregations, Roman Catholic churches and Protestant denominations be asked to appoint representatives to act as a religious promotion committee in connection with Labor Day Sunday, in line with the co-operation tendered last year.

Referred to "Labor Clarion"—From Central Federated Union of Greater New York, giving the information that the Butterick publications are still unfair, that "open shop" notices are posted in the departments of the pressmen, photo-engravers, electrical workers, firemen and steam engineers, and that application for union membership is deemed cause by the company for the discharge of its employees.

A communication from the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company asked the secretary to attend a meeting on Monday afternoon, May 15th, to discuss the question of having Boards of Supervisors levy a tax for county exhibits. As Secretary Gallagher is in Los Angeles, the chair appointed Delegate John Kean.

I. Meller wrote to the Labor Council complaining that David Milder, tailor of 305 Grant avenue, a candidate of the Socialist Party for Tax Collector, employed Japanese. Motions to refer to the Socialist Party and to the Label Section were lost, and it was decided to lay the communication on the table.

Reports of Unions—Waiters—O K restaurant, 10 Third street, now fair. Solicitors—Extend an invitation to trade unionists and friends to attend their picnic at Grand Canyon Park on May 28th. Sailors—Fight on the Great Lakes still on; \$8000 sent to strikers; men in a contest in British Columbia, the company refusing to abide by a decision rendered by an arbitration tribunal. Granite Cutters—Los Angeles granite cutters have carried on a struggle for four years, and are

now as well organized in that industry as are their brethren in San Francisco. **Bookbinders**—Will picnic at Fairfax Park on May 28th. **Steam Fitters**—Asked whether Mayor McCarthy had communicated with the Council concerning its decision in the controversy between the plumbers and the steam fitters; the failure of the Mayor to take action was militating against the steam fitters, and they had lost other work in consequence. **Cigar Makers**—Telegram of May 9th from Tampa, Florida, said that the Circuit Court had sustained the lower court in conspiracy case, and that men would have to serve one year, they refused to accept a pardon and a general strike was imminent; telegram of the 10th stated that a strike had been declared and every cigar maker was out; telegram of May 12th reported the strike off, a new hearing was granted and the mandate for arrest suspended. **Steam Shovel and Dredgemen**—Pacific-Portland Cement Co. has almost doubled wages under union conditions, and is now employing three times as many men compared to eighteen months ago; Delegate Sherbesman asked for and was granted thirty days leave of absence. **Waitresses**—Called attention to the Wage-Earners' Suffrage meeting in the Central Theatre on May 16th. **Electrical Workers No. 151**—Thanked Council for help extended to Bro. Miner, and complimented Printing Pressmen's Union No. 24 for its generosity in returning to Bro. Miner the watch won; business dull; asked that the union card be requested on all occasions. **Cloak Makers**—A strike is on in one shop, only one man employed. **Typographical**—Encyclopedia Britannica is unfair; asked that publicity be given to the fact.

The list of contributions to the Los Angeles strikers for the week was read.

Executive Committee—Called attention to the difficulties the city fathers are experiencing in meeting the ordinary running expenses of the city, and recommended that the request of Electrical Workers' Union No. 151 for an increase in members' salaries be referred to the Board of Supervisors with the request that they act favorably thereon, if possible; concurred in. The communication from the Pollock Monumental Association appealing for assistance was referred to the secretary, as it bore no seal. On the complaint of Mr. Rentmeister against Beer Wagon Drivers' Union No. 227, the committee decided to advise the union that it should be careful of any agreement or contract with employers dealing with any other matters than better conditions, wages, hours of employment of their members, and advised the Local Joint Board to grant Mr. Rentmeister a re-hearing; concurred in. It was found that the wage scale and agreement of Gardeners' Protective Union could not be considered until the organization had been affiliated for six months, and the union was advised to secure the A. F. of L. approval in the interim. The secretary read the answer to the appeal of Plumbers' Union No. 422 against the action of the Council, and it was forwarded to the A. F. of L. executive council.

Label Section—Next Wednesday night, May 17th, there would be an open meeting of the Label Section.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Labor Day Committee—Delegate Louise La Rue declined and Delegate Laura Molleda was appointed in her stead.

Special Committee—The committee appointed on February 17, 1911, to investigate the high initiation fee of Musicians' Mutual Protective Union No. 6 and other questions pertaining thereto, particularly the complaint of a number of men who have formed an organization known as the San Francisco Musicians' Association, reported at length their findings and conclusions. It was

found that the musicians had raised their initiation fee in November, 1909, from \$20 to \$100. The Musicians' Association had not submitted any proof that the examination of applicants by No. 6 is unreasonable or discriminating. The committee recommended that the Labor Council instruct Musicians' Mutual Protective Union No. 6 to rescind their action raising the initiation fee from \$20 to \$100, and that they report back to this Council on or before June 16, 1911, their action regarding the above instruction. The committee further recommended that No. 6's examination of candidates be approved, with the proviso that conditional membership cards to

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MEN'S SUITS IN 48 HOURS

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play in specified places without examination as to reading of music, be granted to eight men whose names were submitted on the final list of San Francisco Musicians' Association as accordion players, provided they can produce satisfactory proof to No. 6 or this Council that they depend entirely on playing accordion for support.

A long debate took place on these recommendations. A motion to concur carried. Two amendments were defeated—one that the report be referred to the A. F. of L. with a request that it be submitted to the American Federation of Musicians, and the other amendment proposed to substitute the word "advise" for "instruct."

New Business—Delegate W. A. Cole spoke at length on the arrest of the trade unionists in Indianapolis accused of dynamiting the "Times" building. He told how the prisoners were refused the opportunity of consulting with their attorneys and friends, and as Mr. Cole was in Indianapolis at the time his remarks had a personal bearing on the now-famous case.

Receipts—Plumbers, \$10; Photo-Engravers, \$4; Waiters, \$20; Carpenters No. 1082, \$10; Bakers, \$70; Cigar Makers, \$16; Boiler Makers No. 205, \$4; Lumber Clerks, \$8; Drug Clerks, \$4; Newspaper Solicitors, \$12; Press Feeders, \$6; Bartenders, \$12; Marine Firemen, \$24; Boiler Makers No. 25, \$6; Carpenters No. 1640, \$6; Housesmiths, \$14; Blacksmiths, \$4; Sailors, \$20; Teamsters No. 85, \$20; Carpenters No. 304, \$2; Milk Wagon Drivers, \$10. Total, \$282.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage and messenger fees, \$6; stenographer, \$20; assistant stenographer, \$18; Home Telephone Co., \$6.70; W. N. Brunt Co., \$7.50; "Call," 75 cents. Total, \$98.95. Adjourned at 10:40 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Faternally submitted,

WILL J. FRENCH, Secretary pro tem.

ANTI-JAP NOTES.

(Contributed by the Anti-Jap Laundry League.)

It was reported at the last meeting of the Anti-Jap Laundry League that a Japanese giving his name as Mr. Abe, and claiming to be a traveling merchant from Japan, had suggested to the secretary a means whereby all the differences and difficulties between the white and Japanese laundries might be amicably settled.

His suggestion called for an organization of the proprietors of both white and Japanese laundries for the purpose of arranging a price schedule satisfactory to both factors and the adjustment of other details to equalize or totally eliminate competition.

The idea found nothing but opposition in the launderers' organization. It meant practically the formation of an illegal trust, through which the patrons would be forced to suffer and the Japanese enabled once more to continue unopposed.

The Anti-Jap Laundry League of the French laundries is again active in the work, a new organization, composed of practically every French laundryman in the city, having been perfected and permanent officers elected.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Asiatic Exclusion League will take place this Sunday, May 21, 1911, in Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth street, at 2:30 p. m. Election of officers and incoming executive board. Delegates are urgently requested to attend this meeting.

A. E. YOELL, Secretary-Treasurer.

A female lion-tamer, young and fair, beckoned to a big lion, and it came and took a piece of sugar out of her mouth. "Why, I could do that trick!" exclaimed a gentleman in the front row. "What! You?" retorted the fair performer. "Certainly—just as well as the lion."

Thrust and Parry

"San Jose business people will lose patronage amounting to \$100 a Sunday, according to officials of the San Francisco Motorcycle Club, who last Friday sent an announcement to this city that the club has boycotted San Jose as a resort for club runs. The letter sent here says: 'A strong protest has been made to this organization complaining of the numerous arrest made by members of the police force of your city of automobilists and motocyclists for exceeding the speed limit, and it has been proved to the satisfaction of this organization that many of the arrests are wholly uncalled for. For this reason we have decided to keep away from San Jose entirely until such time as conditions alter themselves and we can tour Santa Clara County without fear of being held up by a police officer.'"—San Francisco "Chronicle."

This looks like our old friend the boycott. The padded gentlemen who sit still while their motorcycles emit fearfully-constructed noises—wake the living and frighten the animal kingdom generally—are disheartened. The autoists who make less noise but more work for the undertaker, likewise are grieved because their "joy rides" are handicapped. Everywhere the boycott is in evidence. It is a protection for society, and frequently necessary. People become so accustomed to its use in labor circles that they overlook the general application of the boycott in all walks of life. It is a medium of protection.

"The proposed initiative and referendum should not pass, because there are certain powers adverse to the individual which governments must have to maintain themselves. Police power is one of these. If the initiative and referendum were adopted, the electorate would have the power to pass on delicate questions affecting labor and capital. Labor is a compact fighting organization in the Legislature. Any bill desired by the general organization could get the necessary 100,000 signatures preliminary to consideration, and it would pass without intelligent discussion. Labor organizations, with their large memberships, will have a powerful and dangerous weapon in their hands with the initiative and referendum on the statute books. A law could be initiated by them and placed before the people with a great chance of its passage."—Harrison B. Riley of the Chicago Title and Trust Co.

The ultimate adoption of Riley's idea of legislation is clear, and means this: Deny organized labor any right or opportunity to pass upon any delicate question affecting capital and labor, but let capital alone determine such questions and deny the people of the State the right to determine what legislation shall prevail because a law initiated by organized labor and placed before the people has a great chance of being adopted by the people—deny the people the right of legislation, they are not the government, comments the "American Photo-Engraver."

"Following the lead of the San Jose Lodge of Moose, which must act immediately, four local fraternities will combine on January 1st to break a strike of local doctors who have signed an agreement promulgated from the Santa Clara County Medical Society to do no more work for lodges on contract."—Telegram from San Jose.

All four of the big lodges which provide for family care will join in the movement on January 1st, when present contracts expire. They will hire one surgeon and at least five more physicians. The doctors threaten to snub the strike breakers, and say they will not confer with them or otherwise recognize them if they come here to take the lodge work. It will be seen that the strike and boycott are spreading in professional circles.

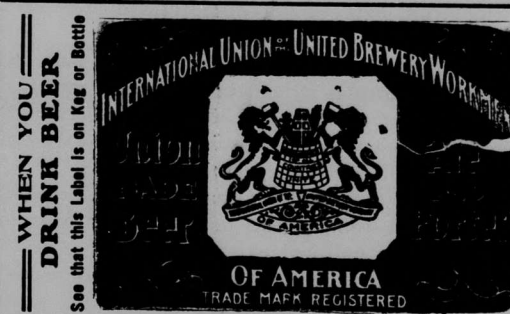
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Notes in Union Life

The last summons has come to these trade unionists: Jordan J. Rees and Henry Boltzen of the waiters, Harry Krabbenhoef of the riggers and stevedores, Rasmus Johansen of the marine firemen, Thomas Swanson of the Alaska fishermen, William Porter of the marine engineers, Mary Sullivan of the bindery women, Ira M. Wheeler of the carpenters (No. 1082), John Thormahlen of the beer drivers, and Jesse H. Hollister of the locomotive engineers.

William F. McKannay of the pressmen lost his little six-year-old daughter last Sunday. She fell on the front steps of her home and died from a fractured skull.

Ferdinand Barbrack of the mailers had his pocket picked on a street car last week, and lost his watch and chain. As Mr. Barbrack stands at least six feet straight, the light-fingered gentleman showed he is no respecter of persons.

Sacramento bookbinders have declared themselves against joining the move in that city to launch a union political party.

Judge Willis of the Los Angeles Superior Court dismissed the libel charges against Harrison Gray Otis and Harry Chandler last Friday. These men were charged with having libeled San Francisco unionists. The judge held that the facts stated in the complaint were insufficient to constitute a crime and that the police court where the warrants were issued had no jurisdiction.

Miss Hazel Evelyn Bangs, daughter of E. L. Bangs of the mailers, was married to John K. Snow on May 11th.

The Boston convention of the culinary crafts selected Denver as the next meeting place.

A supplementary report on legislation favored by labor has been issued by Secretary-Treasurer Paul Scharrenberg of the California State Federation of Labor. It covers those bills in the hands of the Governor when the Legislature adjourned. Twelve of the twenty-two measures were signed, the remaining ten were vetoed.

The Western Federation of Miners has been granted full affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. News of the issuance of a charter was made public last Friday at headquarters of the latter organization.

District Attorney Church of Fresno announced last Wednesday that he would prosecute employers who make women work for more than eight hours a day, beginning next Monday. This followed the statement of difficulty between the Laundry Workers' Union and the laundry owners. The laundry owners now have a contract with the union to work their employees nine hours a day, but with the passage of the eight-hour law for women, say they will cut wages. The union announces it will abide by the present contract and that if there is any cut in wages a strike will ensue.

The long-threatened international strike of sailors and firemen, it is reported, has been fixed for May 25th. It will not affect the commerce of the Pacific Coast.

No settlement has been reached in the controversy between the management and employees of the California Cotton Mills in Oakland. The attempt to reduce wages under the eight-hour law was resisted, and the plant has closed its doors, pending an agreement.

The Vallejo Trades and Labor Council has appointed a committee to investigate and report on the Taylor System, which will affect all Government work, if generally adopted.

The waitresses have adopted a new wage scale to meet the changed conditions that will be introduced by the eight-hour law for women.

The Amalgamated Carpenters of Washington, D. C., secured an increase of 6 cents per hour and Saturday half-holiday.

SAVING THE TAXPAYERS' MONEY.

By Carl D. Thompson.

This week the assistant superintendent of the fire alarm system completed the first section of his work of laying the conduits under the new system introduced by the present administration.

By consolidating the telegraph alarm system of the fire and police departments, two conduits are made to do the work where before three were required. The first section of this work, which has already been completed, constitutes only a very small part of the work that is to be done this year. But upon this section the new system has saved the city nearly \$425. By the end of the year many thousands of dollars will be saved in this way.

And, at the same time, the purchasing department has co-operated in the matter of the purchasing of the conduits. Thus far 68,478 feet have been purchased, and on this account there was a saving to the city of \$855 over former prices.

Thus in the matter of conduits and their laying the administration has saved the city already \$1278.

And still there is more to follow.

We are still after the grafters, and we catch some almost every day.

And the funny thing about this graft business is that some forms of it have gone on so long that the people involved are sometimes sincerely unaware of the fact that they are grafting.

This was the case, I think, in the last case of graft which our department uncovered and stopped.

You see, the city has been allowing the election officials, three of them in each precinct, \$5 a day for the posting of registration notices. Now this seemed harmless enough, but it cost the city \$1920. Knowing that the work was very slight, it was given to the bill posting company. They did it for \$50.

So the city saved \$1875. But some of the people who have heretofore received \$5 apiece for work that could not have required more than fifteen or twenty minutes, and in some cases probably no time at all, became very angry about it. Some of them even threatened to sue the city. And so we find, whether the graft is big or small, whether it is in high places or low, the grafters kick pretty hard against the Socialist administration.

But the day of the grafter is ended.

He has got to go.

Mrs. Maria Kraus-Boelte, who recently celebrated her fiftieth anniversary as a kindergarten teacher, has resided in New York since 1872. For over thirty-five years she has been a leading figure in the educational work of this country, devoting her life to kindergarten work. She was born in Germany in 1836. Despite her age she gives an impression of youth and vitality. While still a young girl she went to Hamburg to study with Froebel's widow, later she taught in England, and in 1872 came to America. Since that time she has had in her classes over 2000 children and more than 1100 training students.

"You will have the exclusive right to this poem," said the poet to the editor. "That should have a strong tendency to make me popular with all the other editors," was the reply.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL HALL ASSOCIATION.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the resolution and order of the Board of Directors of the San Francisco Labor Council Hall Association, a corporation, unanimously adopted at a regular meeting of said board, duly noticed and duly held on the 3d day of May, 1911, at the office of said corporation, San Francisco, California, a meeting of the stockholders of said corporation is hereby called for, and will be held at the office of said corporation, Number 316 Fourteenth street, San Francisco, California (said place of meeting being the principal place of business of said corporation and where said Board of Directors usually meet), on WEDNESDAY, THE FIFTH DAY OF JULY, 1911, at 8 o'clock p. m. of said day, for the purpose of considering and acting upon the proposition to increase the bonded indebtedness of said corporation to the full sum and amount of \$225,000.00 over and above the present authorized indebtedness, which present authorized indebtedness is \$10,500.00, that is to say, to increase the bonded indebtedness of this corporation in and by the net amount of \$225,000.00.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. P. McCABE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Dated May 3, 1911.

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ELECTROTYPERS'
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MAY 30, 1911



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Week Beginning this Sunday Afternoon.
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THE STANDARD OF VAUDEVILLE.

JOSEPH HART's production of Frank Craven and George V. Hobart's one-act play, "THE LITTLE STRANGER"; BOWERS, WALTERS and CROOKER; FIVE ARMANIS in a scenic review "A Night in Naples"; HAL FORDE; WILLIAM GOULD, assisted by HATTIE LORRAINE; ROBEDILLO; TOM WATERS; NEW DAYLIGHT MOTION PICTURES. Last Week—Immense Success—HOWARD HICKMAN and BESSIE BARRISCALE, presenting for the first time Mr. Hickman's latest dramatic effort "THE WRONG ROAD."

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.
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Men and Measures

George W. Perkins in an address in Jersey City on May 7th said the time had come when it was not only the just thing to do, but the best thing for manufacturers and great employers to share their profits with their employees. Such a division of profits, he held, would avoid Socialism.

The first year of the Government labor exchanges in Great Britain has closed with the system triumphantly successful. About 450,000 vacancies were reported by employees to the exchanges, and 370,000 of them were filled. In order to enable workmen without money to reach distant places where they were in demand, the Government exchanges have provided transportation, the cost of which has been repaid out of the workmen's wages. Perhaps the most surprising development has been the fact that more skilled than unskilled workmen have found employment by means of the exchanges.

The south works of the Carnegie Steel Company at Sharon, Pa., has posted notice to the effect that hereafter no employee shall work more than six days a week. If he works on Sunday, then he must take another day off during the week to rest, and if he has worked his six consecutive days, no matter in what part of the week, then he must rest a day. One result of the order will be that the corporation will have to employ additional hands at the blast furnaces, which do not close for Sunday.

The Pennsylvania House voted on May 10th, 139 to 4, in favor of the ratification of the proposed income amendment to the Federal constitution. The resolution will be sent to the Senate.

Anticipated prosecution of prominent State labor leaders and officials of District No. 15, United Mine Workers of America, as the result of disclosures before the legislative committee in the recent attempt to impeach District Judge Greeley W. Whitford of Denver, came to a head on May 12th. District Attorney Elliott filed informations in the district court against John McLennon, A. Pardrouell, Frank Smith, John R. Lawson, John Noble, Herbert Saunders, Thomas Jones and Alexander A. Smith. Each is charged with conspiracy to commit perjury, subornation of perjury, abduction and the false accusation of crime.

Municipal elections were held at Palo Alto, California, last Monday, resulting in the re-election of Charles B. Wing as mayor, and the election of Edward Ackley and E. T. Vandervoort as members of the town council. There were six candidates and three offices to be filled. The number of votes each received was as follows: C. B. Wing 406, Edward Ackley 283, E. T. Vandervoort 238, Frank E. Woodard 227, Joseph Larkin 154 and John F. Parkinson 144. This is printed because the last man, J. F. Parkinson, is the leading "open shopper" of that section. He is to be congratulated on winning last place.

M. Lepine, prefect of Paris, announced that the disturbances of May Day nowhere assumed a serious character, and that this May 1st had passed more quietly than ever before known. Dispatches from the provinces say that the customary labor celebrations were held everywhere, but were practically without incident, except at St. Etienne, where the manifestants solemnly burned a copy of the workmen's pensions law in front of the city hall. The troops dispersed them.

No disorder accompanied May Day in London. A procession bearing red banners, with bands playing "The Marseillaise," marched from Victoria Embankment to Hyde Park. About 15,000 persons, more than half of them aliens, gathered there.

In Madrid there was a huge May Day parade of workmen, Republicans and Socialists, and many school children marched through the streets.

NO RESTRICTION OF THE BALLOT.

Edward A. Ross, Professor of Sociology in the University of Wisconsin, writes in "La Follette's Magazine" advocating the disfranchisement of illiterates as well as of those who cannot pass a satisfactory examination in civics. The strangest feature of his article is his belief that such restriction will be particularly desirable under the initiative and referendum.

Professor Ross does not teach ethics. His position on the suffrage matter shows that he is hardly competent to teach anything in that line. He speaks of suffrage as though it were something that some people have a right to withhold from others. Such a view is entirely untenable.

The only persons who have yet been able to present anything outwardly resembling an argument to show that some may justly rule, others are the advocates of the divine right of kings. There is no logical middle ground between absolute monarchy and complete democracy. Any argument advanced in favor of anything between these two extremes will logically justify either one or the other.

The divine right of a part of the population to disfranchise the rest has no better foundation than has the doctrine of the divine right of one man to rule all the rest.

Experience shows that restriction of suffrage does not give better government than where it is unlimited.

In the southern States the elimination of the ignorant negro vote has not made the rule of the interests any weaker. On the contrary, the principal argument advanced in justification of such disfranchisement is that property ought to rule.

Wisconsin, with an unrestricted suffrage, is less under the control of the interests than Virginia or Florida.

Russia, governed entirely by the so-called "cream of society," does not make nearly as good a showing as Switzerland with universal suffrage and the initiative and referendum.

The dangers inherent in an ignorant electorate are practically eliminated under direct legislation without arbitrary disfranchisement of any one. It is one thing to bamboozle an illiterate voter into voting the straight-party ticket, but quite a different one to get his vote on a concrete proposition concerning which he has no partisan prejudice. Experience shows that the voters who are ignorant or indifferent concerning measures submitted through the initiative or referendum voluntarily abstain from voting on them. That is the only kind of restriction that is justifiable, and is besides far more correct in its separation of the fit from the unfit than any arbitrary legislative regulation can be.

Professor Ross ignores experience as well as ethics in his plea for restriction.

ORPHEUM.

Out of the eight acts to be presented next week at the Orpheum five will be entirely new. Joseph Hart's production of Frank Craven and George V. Hobart's one-act play "The Little Stranger" will be the headline feature. Bowers, Walters and Crooker, "the three rubes," will present one of those indescribable composite comedy offerings. The Five Armanis will appear in a gorgeous scenic musical review entitled "A Night in Naples." Another English Music Hall favorite has been persuaded to come to America—Hal Forde. Bessie Barriscale and Howard Hickman will appear in a one-act dramatic episode by Mr. Hickman entitled "The Wrong Road." Next week will be the last of Robledillo, Tom Waters, and William Gould and Hattie Lorraine.

"Virtue is not left to stand alone. He who practices it will have neighbors."—Confucius.

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MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight. The regular meeting of the board of directors was held last Tuesday, May 16th, President A. A. Greenbaum presiding.

Reinstated to membership in good standing in Local No. 6: J. M. Leary, H. Lahann, F. A. Hundhammer and T. D. Herzog.

Admitted to membership upon report of examination committee: H. W. Roebke.

Transfers were deposited by the following: Geo. Eckhardt, Sr. and Geo. Eckhardt, Jr., Local No. 2, St. Louis, Mo.; F. R. Fuller, Local No. 147, Dallas, Texas; A. Lichtenberg, Local No. 346, Santa Cruz, Cal.

Application for membership of George Morgan was laid over one week.

Resigned from membership in this local: C. T. Hasshagen.

The board of directors rules that all dancing engagements outside of the jurisdiction, \$5 per man to 12 p. m., \$1 per hour overtime, leader at regular rate and all expenses.

Special price for San Leandro Carnival, June 9th and 10th, three concerts, escort one hour, \$12.50 per man. Overtime on escort, \$1 per man per one-half hour or fraction thereof, extra. Leader 10 per cent. Substitutes same as concert engagement.

Price for Chutes, weekly engagement, seven nights and one matinee, \$25 per man per week, leader \$35. Prices for substitutes and extra men can be had by applying at office.

J. H. Meyer (chairman), Geo. W. Lerond, J. J. Atkins, J. F. Fitzgerald, J. H. Cray, Geo. Pacheco, S. Greene, Gerald Kenney, E. A. Gorman and G. A. Fabris, members comprising the picnic committee, will meet at headquarters on May 24th, 2:30 p. m. All members of this committee are requested to be in attendance.

FROM NEW YORK'S CENTRAL BODY.

"New York, April 21, 1911.

"To All State Federation and Central Bodies—Greeting: Your body has no doubt received information to the effect that the Butterick publications are now fair, the concern having settled with the interested unions. At least, such was the tenure of the press announcements.

"The report is erroneous, for the reason that these trades have not been recognized: Franklin Union No. 23, N. Y. Printing Pressmen's Union No. 51, Web Newspaper Printing Pressmen's Union No. 25, Photo-Engravers' Union No. 1, Electrical Workers of Greater New York, International Brotherhood of Firemen, International Steam Engineers No. 20.

"Notices displayed in the various departments state 'that this is an open shop.'

"Whenever an employee is found out to have signed an application to become a union member, he is summarily discharged. These are sufficient reasons to keep the Butterick publications on your unfair list. Fraternally,

"ERNEST BOHM,
"Corresponding Secretary."

"I see," said Slaters, "that our old friend Bilkins had a strong article in one of the Boston papers the other day." "Really?" said Blinks, incredulously. "I'd never have believed that of old Bilk. What was it?" "A recipe for pickled onions," said Slaters.

Paying Teller: "You'll have to be identified, sir! Do you know any person in this bank?" Police Captain (in plain clothes): "Shouldn't be a bit surprised if I did! Line 'em up and I'll look 'em over."

Worthy of special notice are our \$20 suits made to order. You'll pay \$30 to \$35 elsewhere. Try one. Neuhaus & Co., Tailors, 506 Market. ***

S. N. WOOD & CO.

MARKET AND FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO
Eleventh and Washington Sts., Oakland

Men's Navy Blue Serge Suits

Made to Order

\$15⁰⁰

A special offering from our custom tailoring department of Men's All Wool, Navy Blue Serge Suits at a special price of \$15.00.

These serges were bought by our New York Factory at less than the market price; otherwise they could not be made up by us into suits for less than \$20.

You may choose your own style, and we will make them to your own measure; fit, workmanship, linings and trimmings all guaranteed.

If you want a first-class custom suit in first-class materials, this is an unusual opportunity.

LET US HAVE YOUR MEASUREMENTS SATURDAY OR MONDAY

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL HALL ASSOCIATION.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a resolution and order of the Board of Directors of the San Francisco Labor Council Hall Association, a corporation, unanimously adopted at a meeting of said board, duly called and noticed, and duly held on the 29th day of March, 1911, at the office of said corporation, San Francisco, California, a meeting of the stockholders of said corporation is hereby called for, and will be held at, the office of said corporation, No. 316 Fourteenth street, San Francisco, California (said place of meeting being the principal place of business of said corporation, and where said Board of Directors usually meets), on THURSDAY, the FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1911, at 8 o'clock p. m. of said day, for the purpose of considering and acting upon the proposition to increase the capital stock of said corporation to the amount and sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand (\$250,000) Dollars, the same to be divided into 25,000 shares, of the par value of Ten (10) Dollars each.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. P. McCABE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Dated March 29th, 1911.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

American Bakery, 671 Broadway.
American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.
McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Standard Box Factory.
United Cigar Stores.
Washington Square Theatre, Powell-Montgomery.
Wreden & Co., 2294 Fillmore.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

James H. Balthis died in Fresno on May 11th. He was born in Virginia fifty-eight years ago. Few printers had a larger acquaintance on the Pacific Coast than "Judge" Balthis. He was always a sincere trade unionist, and gave freely of his time to No. 21's committee work. The deceased worked in Denver and Kansas City years ago; and he will long be remembered for his integrity and adherence to principle.

At the election last Wednesday there were 739 votes cast. The result follows:

President—Benj. Schonhoff, 370, H. L. White, 365.

First vice-president—Philip Johnson, 405; Jas. W. Mullen, 313.

Second vice-president—Geo. S. Hollis, 452; Wm. Webster, 264.

Member executive committee—Lewis A. Bickell, 437; Eugene Donovan, 269.

Delegates to I. T. U. (four to be elected)—Frank J. Bonnington, 405; George H. Branch, 371; William D. Davis, 170; Mark W. Dunbar, 394; George E. Mitchell, 464; Samuel T. Sawyer, 307; Con Schmitt, 423; A. C. Sweetser, 168.

Alternate delegates to I. T. U. (two to be elected)—Frances M. Auld, 523; Mrs. C. E. Hawkes, 481.

Delegates to Labor Council (ten to be elected)—H. M. Alexander, 502; F. F. Bebergall, 498; R. M. Diggs, 550; E. Donovan, 507; Will J. French, 611; W. K. Galloway, 564; L. Michelson, 622; J. W. Mullen, 564; C. H. Parker, 547; B. Schonhoff, 593; H. L. White, 546.

President-elect Schonhoff came to San Francisco from Cincinnati three and a half years ago, and he has been active in committee work, both in the Labor Council and in the ranks of No. 21. As chairman of our label committee he has become well known to the members, and he will have the honor of presiding over the organization while the I. T. U. is in session next August.

The local vote on the proposition advanced by Salt Lake Typographical Union to discontinue the piece and bonus systems resulted: 492 for, 206 against.

Hal White (son of President White) and his wife arrived on the last trip of the Manchuria from the Orient, where Mr. White has a responsible position. The couple are on a vacation trip.

William H. Powers conducts the Pilgrim Dining Room at 686 Mission street ("Just Around the Corner"). He is an exempt member of No. 21, and followed the business in the book and job section for years. Mr. Powers retains his friendly interest in the work of the organization.

J. C. Horn has recovered from his long siege of sickness that necessitated an operation on the eye and nose. He was in the city a few days ago attending to business in connection with the Georgetown (Cal.) "Gazette," of which he is proprietor, and his old-time friends in the union will be pleased to hear of his return to good health.

Oakland Typographical Union elected the following officers last Wednesday: President, W. W. Cuthbert; first vice-president, J. A. Mulhall; second vice-president, W. A. Snyder; secretary-treasurer, D. L. Beatty; delegates to the I. T. U., J. S. Daveler, H. A. Kletzker.

Members of the union who play either the banjo or mandolin are requested to communicate with J. R. Stansbury, "Examiner" composing room.

As an inducement to members of Erie (Pa.) Typographical Union to attend meetings regularly when the thermometer is frolicking around the ninety mark, it has been decided to give members a numbered ticket. At the close of the meeting a drawing will take place, and the holder of the lucky ticket will receive a gold watch charm emblematic of the International Typographical Union, a trinket that will be highly prized by the fortunate winner.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth Street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—95 Steuart.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mon., 343 Van Ness Ave.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 2d Wednesdays, 224 Guerrero.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 1213 Market.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqs., 51 Steuart.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Bindery Women, No. 125—Meet 2d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boat Builders—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Boiler Makers, No. 410—J. Toohey; 618 Precita Ave.

Book Binders, Paper Rulers, Paper Cutters and Folding Machine Operators' Union, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 24th and Howard.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers, No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 31—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.

Carpenters, No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters, No. 304—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cement Workers, No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs, No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays in afternoon, other Fridays in evening, at 124 Fulton. S. T. Dixon, business agent.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; Jake Hyams, secretary, 985 Fulton.

Composition Roofers, No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 807 Folsom; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, at 1213 Market.

Cooks, No. 44—Headquarters, 338 Kearny; meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Electrical Workers, No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Elevator Conductors and Starters, No. 13105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors, No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Furniture Handlers, No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Gardeners' Protective Union, No. 13020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers, No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet Thursdays, 343 Van Ness Ave.; office, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Kendrick's Hall, 454 Valencia. Headquarters, same place.

Hatters—C. Davis, secretary, 1178 Market.

Hoisting Engineers, No. 59—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers, No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Jewelry Workers, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Longshore Lumbermen's Protective Association—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Lumber Clerks' Association—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—W. B. Atkinson, Rec. Sec., 1606 Castro.

Machinists, No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.

Mallers—Meet 4th Mon., at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters, No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers, No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen, Oilers' and Watertenders' Union of the Pacific—91 Steuart.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission; headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen, No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen, No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights, No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162, International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers, No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall, M. Boehm, Sec., 443 Franklin.

Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. V. L. Kline, secretary, 204 Valencia.

Painters, No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers, No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 104—Meet 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.

Sign and Pictorial Painters, No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Stable Employees—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers, No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; J. P. Sherbesman, secretary-treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th Ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

Teamsters, No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Miss M. Kerrigan, 290 Fremont.

Typographical, No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Room 237 Investors' Building, Fourth and Market. L. Michelson, Sec.-Treas.

Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. W. F. Dwyer, secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 2:30 p. m., at headquarters, 61 Turk.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

White Rats Actors' Union of America—Walter J. Talbot, secretary, 127 Ellis.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

For Women in Union and Home

Three women now hold positions as clerks of the United States district courts, the third one having been elected recently in the person of Miss Louise Trott of St. Paul, who has been chosen by the judges of the eighth circuit. The other two are Miss Adelaide Utter of Kansas City and Miss Carrie Davidson of Detroit.

Georgette Leblanc, who in social life is the wife of Maurice Maeterlinck, author of "The Bluebird" and other noted productions, has frequently interpreted the principal parts in her husband's plays abroad. She believes it would be possible to devote the entire time of a Paris theatre to her husband's productions, and has begun plans for a Maeterlinck theatre for that purpose.

Thousands of New York women paraded in a big demonstration to aid the cause of suffrage and protest against non-action by the Legislature. Countless thousands of other women stood along the line of march and cheered on their militant sisters. And among the crowds leaflets issued by the New York State Association, opposed to woman suffrage, were scattered by agents of the "antis." Practically all the suffrage societies in the city, except Mrs. Belmont's Political Equality League, were represented in the movement, and women of wealth, society women, working girls, professional women, all had been participating in the work of preparation.

The women's enfranchisement bill passed the second reading in the British House of Commons by a vote of 255 to 86, and was referred to a committee of the whole house. The bill was introduced by Sir George Kemp, Liberal member for the Northwest Division of Manchester. The measure confers the right to vote on every woman possessed of the household's qualifications, but it is provided that married women shall not be permitted to vote in the same constituency with their husbands. It is calculated that such legislation would enfranchise 1,000,000 women. The "household qualification" has to do with the required occupancy as owner or tenant of a house or a part of a house in which the landlord or superior tenant does not reside.

Miss Adelaide Steele Baylor has been appointed manuscript clerk in the Department of Public Instruction of Indiana. In addition to the examination of manuscripts from applicants for teachers' licenses, she will inspect high schools and visit County Teachers' Institutes. She will receive an annual salary of \$2000.

INFLUX OF ASIATICS CONDEMNED.

By Edward Hyatt,

State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

[Address delivered before a mass meeting of fruit growers held in the Santa Clara Valley on April 29th.]

When I took the train this morning at the capital of the State, I suddenly found myself surrounded by seventy-five tall, gaunt, dark-skinned men, their heads wrapped in turbans, diverse in color but alike in grease. Everywhere I had been seeing groups of them about the employment agencies, along the railroad lines, in the labor markets. I remember that there are always 300,000 people hungry in India; that in a bad year there hundreds upon hundreds of thousands must yield up their lives to starvation and disease. Those spare forms and solemn faces at the depot haunted me. They spoke of centuries of distress and want. They gave me a vague alarm.

How many thousands or hundreds of thousands of these poor down-and-outs can our comfortable and well-fed State take in, until we, too, grow hungry? How much of this Oriental burden can we assume, for all the future, with safety to ourselves?

The richest and most valuable possessions in all this commonwealth of ours is the vast area of fat and fertile land in the delta region of the Sacramento and San Joaquin. That must feed us for centuries. That is the heart of our State.

But, as I go about these farms, I find them not

occupied by Americans, but by aliens. The boats that ply up and down, in and out, through the ramifications of this archipelago, are loaded with Japanese. The crowds that meet your eye at the landings are largely Japanese. The choicest of the land is leased or owned by them. Our potato king is George Shima.

All this gives me a vague uneasiness again, when I think "Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey," when all the honest country folks go 'way.

In all my walks abroad I find large areas of our most splendid foothill fruit colonies and our choicest valley strawberry regions passing into the control of the same capable and resolute Orientals. The story is everywhere the same.

For lack of labor the Japanese are brought in. The camel gets his head into the tent. The school begins to grow smaller. The one-time laborers begin to lease the land. A few Americans go out. The school dwindles, perhaps dies. The best farms are finally sold and the whole neighborhood is Orientalized. The white people seem to have a heavier load to carry—women and children, schools, comforts, social desires, churches, the luxuries that so soon become necessities—the brown men can stand more privations, more labor, more solitude. Which, then, will give way?

But all this gives me a vague alarm again for the future of our land.

No nation can be really safe and prosperous unless its land is owned and tilled by its own

A. G. CLÉMENT

Merchant Tailor

HAS NOW UNIONIZED HIS TWO STORES

914 Market and 270 Market

**SUITS TO ORDER \$25 UP**

brave and independent citizens. Animal life is intended to cope against difficulties and to overcome them. Nations grow strong by fighting against hardships.

The people who are giving up and moving to the towns are yielding their hold on life and preparing to pass out of the world in a few generations—the well-to-do by reason of their weakening wealth and the poor by their blighting, stunting poverty.

The families that give up air, room, sunshine, abundant activity and abundant food are on the way to extinction.

And now, these experiences, these vague uneasinesses and alarms that oppress me when I travel up and down the Golden State, they lead me to come and join in this, your meeting here today. They impel me to the feeling that your enterprise is a good one. Anything is good that teaches us to do our own work ourselves, instead of importing indigestible aliens to do it—aliens that we must put up with and keep on our national stomach for all time to come, no matter how indigestible they may be, no matter what intestinal disturbances they may set up as time goes on.

On the other hand, anything is good that tends to turn the cityward tide of our native population back to the farms—even to the labors and the privations—and the safety and independence and wholesomeness of the country.

Therefore this movement that you are agitating today is one stone well aimed at two good birds. You catch them coming and going.

It seems to me in every way a worthy enterprise, both educationally and practically, for the fruit growers and the school people of this horticultural State to co-operate; for them to shape their school periods to the various ripening seasons of the fruit in the different section of the State; for them to encourage and stimulate the dwellers of the towns and villages, with their households, to go out into the harvests and to join in the actual labors of the industries that must always, in the large way, feed and support our population. It is educational; it is to the mental and the physical welfare of our people. It is patriotic; it tends to the prosperity and the safety of the State, and to its future power and position in the world.

Most heartily I wish it Godspeed.

LECTURER HAD TO MOVE.

J. Stitt Wilson found the Central Theatre too small for his Sunday morning addresses. Henceforth he will speak Sunday mornings at the Valencia Theatre, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, on Valencia, at 11 o'clock. The crowds will have superior accommodations in the new meeting place. Next Sunday Mr. Wilson's topic will be: "The Pressing Social Problem of Our Time."

Mother: "I suppose you'll be a soldier, too, when you grow up, Billy?" Billy: "How many hours a day shall I have to fight?"

Private family has nicely-furnished sunny room for gentleman; bath. 58 Landers street, near Market and Fourteenth. Rent, \$7. ***

Store Open Saturday
Evenings Until 10**B. KATSCHINSKI**Store Open Saturday
Evenings Until 10**PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.***"THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST"***825 MARKET STREET** Opposite Stockton
Commercial Building**SAN FRANCISCO'S UNION SHOE STORE**

The World-Famous Shoe of Perfection

The "STACY-ADAMS"**SHOE FOR MEN \$5.00**
Strictly Hand-Sewed THE PAIR

The Highest Grade "Union-Stamped" Shoe made. Extra Quality Black or Tan Vici Kid—"Nature Shape" Toes, Hand Welt Soles—These Shoes are made on a combination last that fits snugly over the instep, and also gives ample space across the ball of the foot. If you want Perfect Comfort, Try a Pair.

We are also Agents
for the**"KEYSTONE" Shoes for Men**
"The Best Shoes Made for the Price"—all shapes, all styles,
all leathers—Every Pair Union Stamped.You have over 200 styles **\$2.50 \$3.00 \$3.50 \$4.00**
to choose from.**DON'T FAIL TO SEE OUR
SPLENDID WINDOW DISPLAY**